

WOODWARD & LOTHROP

New York—WASHINGTON—Paris

The New Encyclopaedia Britannica

A Brief Analysis of the Most Successful Book of Our Time

Its inspiration—a book with a mission—the product of a serious co-operative effort by 1,500 specialists—8 years in the making—issued (1910-1911) not volume by volume, but as a complete whole—a fresh survey of world knowledge—written by authorities selected from 21 countries (202 Americans)—a saving of 40% to immediate subscribers.

Once in a century perhaps a book is written which is a thing of life. It survives the vicissitudes of changing styles and becomes a part of world literature. In 1768, twenty years before the outbreak of the French revolution, and while America was still a British colony, such a book was written. It was the first edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. From generation to generation the heritage of this greatest of all works of reference has been passed on. And with each successive generation its scope has been broadened, until now eleven successful editions have been issued, culminating in the present work, whose magnitude can only be suggested by the statement that it comprises 40,000 articles, 44,000,000 words, 8,000 illustrations and maps, and an index volume of 500,000 entries.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica has a definite mission to perform—the spread of knowledge. And, with modern facilities, the editors of the present edition have been able to advance far beyond their predecessors in rendering the information contained in these books accessible and readable. The Encyclopaedia Britannica has (to use a somewhat ambiguous word) been "popularized," that is, it has been written in simple, understandable language, and the millions of items of information which it contains have been so arranged and marshaled that it is possible to find instantly any authoritative answer to any question.

When a manufacturer is considering buying a patent on some new machine he consults a specialist on patent law. When a railroad company is planning to build a new terminal its officers consult with specialists on real estate, specialists on engineering, specialists on architecture. We are living in an age of specialization. To each one of us comes during the day a necessity for specialized information. This information must be exact, it must be accurate, it must be such information as only an authority can give.

The new Encyclopaedia Britannica has been written by 1,500 specialists—men of learning, men of action and practical experts, assisted by a staff of 64 English and American editors. For eight years these authorities on every phase of world knowledge (both theoretical and practical) have worked together in a serious co-operative effort to gather together and arrange into an orderly whole the accumulated knowledge of all ages and of all countries.

When Thomas DeQuincey, Arago, Huxley, Malthus, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Macaulay, Hazlitt, Biot, or any of the other great contributors to previous editions were writing for the Encyclopaedia Britannica they were handicapped by the fact that the work was produced in parts, publication ex-

tending over a number of years. In the case of the 9th edition, for example, there was a period of 14 years between the publication of the first volume and the publication of the last volume. One of the valuable features of the new edition is its publication as a whole, all volumes bearing the same date, so that whether an article falls under the letter A or letter Z its information is equally up to date.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica is the only work in any language which has ever attempted to give adequate treatment to the whole field of human endeavor and to insure that this shall be accomplished at the hands of the foremost scholars. All previous encyclopaedias have had a national limitation, being written by Americans for Americans, by Englishmen for Englishmen, by Frenchmen for Frenchmen and by Germans for Germans, and inevitably they have taken much of their contents at second hand from translations. The time is past when the scholars of one country alone were qualified to sum up the ascertained knowledge of the world and to pass final judgment upon it. Today an investigator in Germany, tomorrow another in France, or it may be in some college in America—working inconspicuously along original lines of research—may add some new contribution to the world's knowledge which will modify, even if it does not actually nullify, previously accepted theories.

The scholars and specialists of the whole world have accordingly lent enthusiastic co-operation to the making of the new work. Not Cambridge alone, but Oxford, London, Edinburgh, Birmingham, Paris, Berlin, Goettingen, Vienna, Kyoto; and, in America, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, Chicago, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Toronto—and many more—universities and centers of research everywhere have given their ablest minds to the preparation of a new and comprehensive summary of all that is known in every department of human knowledge through 1910.

This library of 44,000,000 words comprises: A History of All Nations, an International Dictionary of Biography, an Exhaustive Gazetteer of the World, an Adequate History of Modern Europe, an Encyclopedia of Religion, Philosophy and Social Science, a Library of Languages and Literature, a Handbook to All the Arts and Sciences, Manufactures, and Engineering; a Complete Atlas of the World, an Exhaustive Compendium of Sports and Games. The Bibliographies appended to the major articles are an Index to the Literature of the World.

That the opportunity now offered to the people of Washington of securing this new work of universal reference is an unusual one is indicated by the fact that there is a saving of 40 per cent to those who promptly subscribe.

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BOOK DEPARTMENT

WOODWARD & LOTHROP

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For the Summer's Comfort.

The enjoyment of the summer all depends upon your preparation for it—and here are the things you will need. You will supply them here with certainty of quality—and the satisfaction of price economy.

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89c, 98c, \$1.48, \$1.98, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$2.98.
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Cedar Chests. For the safe storage of Furs and Winter Clothing; mothproof; well made—
\$1.98 and up.
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Body Is Found in River. The badly decomposed body of a colored man was found floating in the Potomac river off the grounds at Washington barracks this morning. It is believed the man was about fifty years old. He wore a black suit, blue shirt and knit jacket. The body is at the morgue awaiting identification.

H. M. Jordan Survives Operation. H. M. Jordan, who has been in charge of the branch of the Library of Congress in the Capitol for fourteen years, was operated on several days ago at the Garfield Hospital, where he had been a patient for more than two weeks. At the hospital this morning it was reported that he is recovering rapidly.

CHURCH WILL OBSERVE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Christ English Evangelical Lutheran Congregation to Celebrate Event.

The twentieth anniversary of the founding of Christ English Evangelical Lutheran congregation will be observed tomorrow evening in the church, New Jersey avenue and Morgan street, Rev. H. P. Eckhardt of Pittsburgh, the president of the synod with which Christ congregation is affiliated, will attend and deliver the sermon.

A social hour in the church parlors will follow the anniversary celebration, when the congregation will be presented with two large photographs of Rev. C. C. Morhart, first pastor of the church, and John Hirth, who for many years was president of the congregation. The committee in charge of the observance includes Henry Albers, George Johannes and Charles C. Holtmuller.

Christ Church is the result of a movement among the members of Trinity German Lutheran Church for services in the English language. It was organized twenty years ago by W. Charles Heilmuller, Henry Albers and W. H. German, who were released from the mother church for that purpose.

stalled November 8, 1908. On Sunday, December 5, 1909, the present Gothic stone church was dedicated. Since that time the congregation has prospered in great measure and gained many new members.

FINDS FLAWS IN TEACHING.

Mrs. Hamilton Says Sunday Schools' Methods Should Be Reformed.

Sunday school teachers should stop telling pretty stories to their pupils; they should review the evils of smoking and support the temperance idea in developing the minds. Thus Mrs. Frank Hamilton, vice president of the Washington Elementary Graded Sunday School Teachers' Union yesterday afternoon, summed up the instruction she believes is imperative in their work. She criticized the teaching of the lessons as now in vogue with the many teachers, declaring they are "meaningless" and that many children get very little in the way of training in the right direction in attending the Sunday schools.

Miss Maria Baldwin of Baltimore and Charles D. Meigs of Indianapolis delivered brief addresses on the work of the Sunday school.

At the session in the evening Mrs. Hamilton talked on "The International Union of Primary Lessons" and Mr. Meigs discussed "The Door to the Scholar's Heart and How to Open It."

The officers of the union are: President, Mrs. Victor Dulac; primary vice president, Mrs. J. W. Hollyday; beginning vice president, Mrs. Yona A. Wells; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. A. Dawson; recording secretary, Mrs. Washington; treasurer, Mrs. R. E. Kinsell; librarian, Miss D. C. Miller; assistant librarian, Mrs. J. T. Curry; pianist, Mrs. B. C. Davis.

BEQUEATHS ESTATE TO SONS.

Will of Mrs. Sarah Kraft Is Filed for Probate.

By the terms of the will of Mrs. Sarah Kraft, dated September 17, 1902, and filed for probate, premises at 18th street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest are devised to her sons, Philip H. Ward and William A. Ward. The remaining estate is to be equally distributed among her four sons, Philip H. Ward, William A. Ward, Charles O. Kraft and George S. Kraft. The Washington Loan and Trust Company is named as executor.

No Lynching in England.

"They don't have lynching in England. Now, why don't they have it? It is because the criminal law in England is enforced with certainty and dispatch. They punish crime, and they put it in promptly. They have the same guarantees with respect to life, liberty and property, the same guarantees as to those accused of crime as we have. And yet they go on and try every case, and convictions follow."

"They don't have a murder case take six weeks, and have it tried in the newspapers, with all the headlines and all the main sentiment and all the flowers that are sent to the murderers. When a man is tried there the question is, is he guilty or not? They call the witnesses, and they don't give four or five weeks to get a jury. They get a

jury in a day, and they put it through. Now that kind of enforcement of law shows first, respect for law, and second, such enforcement of it that no one can make an excuse for lynch law.

"I believe we can improve matters by making our courts more expeditious, and I think in so doing we shall take away part of the excuse, but on the other hand the best way to improve a people after all—I don't care to deprecate the usefulness of instrumentalities in a change of government and a change of method and will continue to grow in usefulness. I am glad to know that the number of its scholars is increasing. They ought to increase."

"It is a pleasure to know that you have given a name to the conditions that have given his mind and heart and soul to the development of the institution, and I am glad that you have made a public opinion that will work for the growth and will give sufficient support to it throughout your community to call for a proper respect for it by the community at large and by Congress in its most useful applications."

Same Mind in Sound Body.

Dr. Thirkield in his address declared for the gymnasium as part of an education system with the aim to develop all the faculties of a man so that he would have a sane mind, in a sound body. Higher education, he maintained, should be an opportunity for all men of all races for the training of their intellects, morals and physiques.

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POLICE ARE BAFFLED BY WALTER SNYDER'S DEATH

Admit That the Case Against Mary Karn Is Practically Hopeless.

NEW YORK, April 10.—At the close of an exhaustive investigation into the death of Walter J. Snyder, horseman and editor, found dead last Sunday in a bathtub in his home, No. 530 St. Nicholas avenue, with four stab wounds in his breast, the police last night admitted their case against Mary Karn, who had been living with him as his wife, was practically hopeless.

Although Miss Karn was subjected to three searching inquiries, her strange story as to how Snyder met his death has not been shaken. The police yesterday made a thorough search of the apartment with the hope of finding some letter or other shred of evidence. Everything found relating to the life of the man and woman was taken to the district attorney's office and carefully examined.

In the Tombs Miss Karn, or Mary Snyder, as she calls herself, received her brother, Samuel Karn, a Paterson grocer, and the lawyer her family has engaged in her behalf. When she saw her brother, for the first time in several years, she appeared cool and collected and went over the case fully with the two. She repeated substantially the same story she told Sunday night.

heard Snyder's estate was valued by the Detroit will at \$25,000. "Why, Walter didn't have a cent to his name when he died," she said. Acting upon the advice of her attorneys in Detroit, Mrs. Bertha Yeager Snyder decided last night not to come to New York to appear in defense of the woman lodged in the Tombs. She still expresses the deepest sympathy for the Karn woman.

Burial of Snyder. With but one lone mourner, Snyder's body was interred in Cedar Lawn cemetery, near Paterson, yesterday.

OYSTERS AND FISH SCARCE.

Unfavorable Weather Conditions Responsible for Prevailing Situation. Oysters and fish from river and bay sources have been scarce at the 11th street wharf market for the past two days. Due to it is said, to unfavorable weather conditions preventing the oystermen and fishermen from working. The shortage in shad and herring, and also in Potomac bunch fish has caused a slight increase in wholesale prices, but the market is expected to return to the figures of last week as soon as the fish begin to arrive in quantities.

The dealers are looking for increased receipts of shad and herring today, several vessels from the bay nets and from those in the mouth of the river being expected.

Yesterday afternoon there was but one small vessel at the 11th street wharf market with oysters aboard, but this morning one or two of the oyster-running fleet arrived and others are looked for in the afternoon. Snyder ever knew, he never possessed such property. The woman in the Tombs laughed, when she

Complaint was made to the police yesterday afternoon that bogus trash inspectors tried to collect money in Southeast Washington yesterday afternoon. Gustave Bechler, 1522 E street, made the complaint. He said two young men made an inspection and demanded cash. He refused their demand and told the police of their visit.

CHEERS GREEN TAFT

Cordially Welcomed at Gathering of Colored Residents.

HIS ADDRESS ON LYNCHING

No Crime, He Declares, Justifies Disregard of Law.

THEMES OF OTHER SPEAKERS

Effort of Howard University Alumni to Raise Gymnasium Fund of \$10,000.

Enunciating the principle that no people can live as a nation if the law of the land is not respected and declaring that our entire civilization rests upon the courts, President Taft last evening expressed his sense of the menace to the liberties of the nation by the manifested contempt of the American people for law and courts.

The President, one of a score of white men and women of an audience of 2,000 or more negroes of both sexes gathered in the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, M street, near 15th street, last night, was the orator of the evening in furthering the project of the alumni of Howard University to raise funds to establish a gymnasium for the use of undergraduates.

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"One of the serious questions we have to face in this country is that we have not among all our people as profound a respect for the law and the necessity for obedience to it as we ought to have, and that is part of the reason why we have these exhibitions of lawlessness over the country and these cruel murders, for that is all they are."

Points Out a Remedy.

"It is not any less a murder because 400 men take part in it than because one man does. Ordinarily, it is accompanied by a good deal more cowardice because 400 are in it instead of one. The only way by which it can be suppressed is that some time we shall have men as vigilant in their respect for the law as prosecutors and as jurors who will see to it that the men who are engaged in pulling the rope and the conditions shall not be so easily swayed by the mob. We need not sit snugly by, those of us in any particular section, and think we are better off than those who are in the section where it appears, and it is to be suppressed only by an improvement in the character of the law and the necessity for the enforcement of law."

"Everything—and I am bound to say I believe this thoroughly—that goes to minimize the respect for the law and the respect for the law just as it is contributed to by the maintenance of the law and the maintenance of that lawlessness which all deplore theoretically, but which, I am sure, we have and yet they go on and try every case, and convictions follow."

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